

The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1760

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18. 1741



I find it the general Sentiment of the knowing Part of the World, that we shall never be the wiser as to the Motives of a certain Measure, from the promised Justification of it; but that we must rest contented with the crude Things which have been said in Support of it, from the ge-

neration of such as were deepest in this Business, consequently were most concern'd to vindicate it, by giving the Affair the best Turn it would admit, tho' I did not design it, that I must take some of these, in order to expose the wild Way of thinking themselves these People run into. I am ready to do this, because I have observed some of our Orators who have been long silent, begin their Mouths again, and to talk exactly in the language. The principal Piece hitherto published from whence most of their Arguments are taken, is a Pamphlet called *Reasons founded upon Facts*, this wonderful Performance is digested into a one of those worthy Gentlemen, who chose their Acquaintance rather than fall out with their Enemies. And Two Things seem to be aimed at: First, To stamp a certain Body of Men with a Brand of Desertion; and, Secondly, to bring some of these, into the same State of Dependence in which they lately were. To these I may add an earnest making court to the People, and palliating the bold Attempt to the Prejudice of the Subjects

I confess, a little strange to me, that the Author of this elaborate Defence should stumble at the Foundation with the Attainder of the Earl of Strafford. Surely, if in the whole English History there be of Popular Rage blacker than the rest, this *Strafford* had been impeach'd, and made so good use of, that his Accusers never thought proper to judge against him, but brought in a Bill of Attainder, to take away the Life of a Man who had against no Law, without any Evidence worthy of being called. The Earl's capital Enemy and Accuser, the only Witness against him; and his Testimony as no honest Man in the full Possession of his Senses could believe. This Attainder was not only as it deserved to be, after the Restoration of Liberty and Constitution; but even those who manage rather drove it thro' the Houses, inserted a Declaration it should be no Precedent. Indeed, preceding Actions went beyond this; and yet I find there are People in the World who would not copy them. But still it is a great Imputation on the Attainder, that the Patriots who procured it was of bad Example; and if so, what must be of them who, while they are apprized of this, pretend for a Power of acting on the same Principle? That is, in plain English, to desire to break the Law, that they may have room to get away. A modest, loyal, and rational Scheme in-

Author proceeds exactly in the same Style in the next Part. He accommodates the Charge against the living Minister, to that brought against the dead; and having, I suppose, read the declamatory Pamphlet against the Earl of Strafford, he takes Abundance of Pains not to fall short of them, either in Magnification or Exaggeration. He would have paying Respect to the Subjects pass for assuming Royal Authority, would constitute into a Capital Crime a Man's calling himself Prime Minister by his bitterest Enemies. In truth, treading on the Heels of Pym and his Friends, who professedly hunted a Man who had been their Friend, merely because he became the King's Minister. The Wonder is, why these Arguments are not made to Gentlemen, who are known to abhor from the illegal Course by which that noble Lord was brought to the Block. Could the Person who is the Author of this Pamphlet dream, that the Party against whom he is drawn over to such popular Notions, as he ought to be sacrificed whenever a Mob demands it, he was most grossly mistaken. All the Service of the Opposition may be employ'd in this, and never give these Set of Men his Address to Satisfaction, that either *Strafford* or *Land* died justly: And therefore this Manner of

Writing puzzles me. I cannot penetrate what the Man would be at, or why he should begin with confessing what otherwise it might have been hard to prove.

But what even surpasses this, is the Assurance with which this Writer takes all the Facts for self-evident, which he should have proved; and concluding from thence, that the Gentleman to whom he writes acted in direct Opposition to Truth and his Senses. This is so new a Way of Arguing, that one cannot easily find a Way to refute it; but there is no great Difficulty in shewing it is pretty much the same Thing with begging the Question; a Form of Demonstration not to be met with in *Euclid*. You first find this candid Advocate for the Motion stating two Questions; and then declaring, to justify this Measure, both must be answered in the Affirmative. Would not any Man expect he should proceed to the Reasons why both ought to be so determined? In the next Place, he does so: But as to the first, he says no Man in the Three Kingdoms denies it; and as to the second, he recapitulates twenty Things as unanswerable, which have been refuted over and over. Good God! Is this proving, or does this Man fancy the People will relish Fallacies which their Representatives have so lately detected and exposed? His Heat is such that his Discourse is frequently void of Connection; and if his Malice did not oblige one to fear such a Declaimer, most certainly his odd Way of managing a Debate of such Importance would make one laugh. But treat these People how you will, they are still Conquerors in their own Ideas; and expose them ever so fully, they abate nothing of their Pride.

Whatever Appearance there is of Argument in his Treatise may be fully confuted by shewing that the best and wisest Minister is he who takes the Sense and governs by the Directions of an uninfluenced Parliament; and that this is our present Case, as far as according to the best Lights of Evidence a Man can judge. I am very sensible how nice and delicate a Subject I have to handle, but since other Pens treat it daily without Ceremony or any apparent Concern, I hope I may be indulged offering my Sentiments in Terms as modest as I can possibly devise. Tho' there is nothing clearer in Nature than that according to our Constitution the executive Power is in the Crown, yet every good King, and all able Ministers will constantly decline any sort of Proceeding which may give Dislike to the Representatives of the People, or to the Nobility, the hereditary Councillors of the Crown. Submitting all Points to be debated in national Councils which the Nation's Safety will allow of being debated there, is certainly the wisest and honestest Method a British Minister actuated by a British Spirit can take, to keep well with his Countrymen, and serve at once his Sovereign and Fellow-subjects. 'Tis certain we cannot conceive any Plan of Action more agreeable to our Constitution than this is, and it is as certain, that this very Plan was the Idol of our Forefathers Hearts. The Minister who loved Parliaments, and who was supported by Parliaments, was of old the Darling of the People. Why should it not be so now?

It is a noble Characteristick of our Liberty, that such as have the principal Direction of publick Affairs are usually Commonsens; and we shall have Reason to be jealous of our Liberties whenever it shall become a fashionable Doctrine, that Commonsens are unfit to be at the Helm. It is glorious for the British Nation that the great Affairs of the State are freely debated in the Senate, and that its Resolutions are held sacred by such as in virtue of their Places have the chief Share in the Management of the Government. It preserves the Constitution in Health, when all Men, how great soever, are obliged to own the Power of Parliaments, and to profess themselves ever ready to account there, for the exercising of their Authority. These, if any such there be, are plain, undeniable Proofs of our Liberty; they are such as the Form of our Government points out, they are such as our Ancestors fought, and they are such as are now visible to every Eye. The Enemies of the Administration allow this, the Author I speak of admits and states it in the strongest Terms. But then they are pleased to say, and this Writer particularly says 'tis self evident that these are Appearances only, and that whatever his Measures are, the Minister may safely submit them to such Examination. I am sorry, sorry at my Heart to repeat such Suggestions, but it is some Comfort that I can fully and fairly answer as well as repeat them, and this is what I shall next proceed to do.

Let it be in the first place observed, that the Men

who say these things, the Men who dare to impute Corruption to the supreme Resort of Justice, are under a Necessity of doing so. If the Charge be not true, they are Traitors to the whole Constitution. It would scarce pass for an Indication of Innocence in any Court, if the Defendant should arraign the Characters of the Jury. We see plainly why those who presume to call themselves Patriots bring this Accusation, but where are their Proofs? — Why they are constantly a Minority. — But this might happen, if the Case was otherwise than they state it, and therefore without other Proof this is none at all. Now consider what may be offered on the other Side. In every controverted Point for these twenty Years Numbers have varied, and particular Men who have been warm on some Questions on the Side of Power have differed afterwards on others. Now they are Patriots, will they say they were corrupt then? they say no such thing. But if they knowing themselves honest thought things formerly right which those whom they have now joined thought wrong, does it not prove beyond Contradiction, that Men may be honest who differ with them now? If so, what becomes of their presumptive Evidence of Corruption, is it not taken away for ever? Will all the Declaiming of the most florid *Sempronius* amongst them refute this?

But to carry the Argument farther still. The Pamphleteer, p. 11. assures us the late Motion was calculated to influence Elections, and is very angry with certain Gentlemen for hindering its having the expected Weight. Now let any Man weigh the Consequence of this, and lay his Hand upon his Heart. When this Twenty Years Struggle comes to a Crisis, and all past Disputes are summed up and brought to a Point, what then? Why then, many more shew'd themselves dissatisfied with this Manner of fixing Imputations by Suggestion, and refused to concur by giving any Credit to so vile an Insinuation as that openly stated by an Author in the Place referred to, which is the clearest and most convincing Proof that in the Nature of things can be had, that this loud Cry of Corruption has no other Foundation than its serving the Interest of those who make it; and it must be left to the Judgment of the People, whether the raising such a Cry without Proof is not Corruption in grain. These Men who make such an outcry about Influence, now own the Drift of this Motion was to influence the Commons of Great Britain, by fixing a Charge on the — as well as the Minister. Ought we not then to conclude both Charges were alike just, and ought they not both to share the same Fate? No doubt they will, the People will second their Representatives, and justify their own Characters, which have been so insolently treated.

History can scarce afford a Parallel to our Circumstances. A Handful of Men take upon them to ingross the Wisdom, Honour and Justice of the Nation. In right of this Presumption, which in fact is ridiculous, they lay about them, censure this Man, defame that, attain whole Boards, without Evidence, without Hearing; and because by this Conduct they have perplexed publick Affairs ever since they lost the Management of them, they would have the People, to reward their Industry, fly in the Face of all Authority, and trample under foot even the Constitution itself. If these are Patriots, they are Patriots of a new Sort!

R. FREEMAN.

Vienna, March 15. N. S.

ON the 13th instant in the Morning the Queen of Hungary was happily delivered of a Prince, to the inexpressible Joy of her Subjects. The same Evening Prince Hildburghausen in the Name of the King of Poland, and Cardinal Colonitz in the Name of the Pope, assisted as Godfathers at the Christening: After which the Grand Duke, in Quality of Sovereign of the Golden Fleece, created the young Prince a Knight of that Order. Count Esterhazy, Count Kaunitz, Count Wilsheek, and Count Gaudeck, set out this Day, the first for Brussels, the Hague, London, and Lisbon; the second for Turin, Florence, and Rome; the third for Dresden, Wolfenbuttel, and Petersburg; and the fourth for Paris, to otify the Birth of the Archduke. This is the third and last Day of publick Rejoicings for it in this Capital.

Dresden, March 1. Count Perouse, Minister from the Elector of Bavaria to this Court, arrived here Yesterday. His Polish Majesty has been for two or three Days

Days past confined to his Room by Pains in his Legs, but is much better this Morning.

Copenhagen, March 4. The necessary Orders are actually issued out for putting the Troops appointed for the Service of the King of Great Britain into a marching Condition; and Preparations are making accordingly.

HOME PORTS.

Dover, March 16. Came in the Dunkirk Packet. Smith, the Charming Molly, Powell, and the Henry and John, Kindness, from London, all for Dunkirk. Wind E. and blows hard.

Deal, March 16. Last Night came down and fail'd thro' with a fair Wind blowing hard, the Britannia, Farmer, for New York. Remain in the Downs the two Ships for Hamburg and Holland, and the Industry Tender. Wind N. E.

Arrived

At Carolina, the Lake, Pharour, from Barbados; the Carolina Packet, Atkinson, from Hull; and the Charles, Harriman, from Amsterdam.

At Scilly, the Rebecca and Martha, Copithorn, from St. Christophers for London.

LONDON, March 18.

On Tuesday last died at his House at Winchester, after a short Illness, James Cresse, Esq; Barrister at Law, Recorder of that City, and of the Towns of Portsmouth, Newport, and Rumsay, in the County of Southampton, and also of St. Ives in the County of Cornwall; a Gentleman of great Repute in his Profession, and possessor of a plentiful Fortune.

Yesterday being St. Patrick's Day, Tutelar Saint of Ireland, his Majesty and the Royal Family wore Crosses in Honour of the Day.

To-morrow the Assizes begin at Kingston for the County of Surry, when upwards of 60 Prisoners will be remov'd thither from the new Gaol in Southwark, in order to take their Trials for divers Capital Offences.

This Morning the 20 Malefactors lately mentioned are to be executed at Tyburn: A Party of Horse Grenadier-guards are ordered to attend 'em from Newgate, and a Party likewise of Foot-guards to attend at Tyburn, as are all the Constables of the City and Liberty of Westminster.

Yesterday died the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Chaplain to the Earl of Jersey.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor was last Night so dangerously ill that his Recovery was greatly doubted.

Sir John Lequesne, Kt. Alderman of Broad-street Ward, was likewise greatly indisposed.

BANKRUPT.

William Salmon, of the City of Wells, in the County of Somerset, Mercer.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	00 13	00 39

Bank [Stock 141 1-half. India 155. South Sea 100 3-4ths. Old Annuity 111 1-8th to 1-4th. New ditto 109 3-8ths to 1-half to 3-8ths. Three per Cent. 99 1-4th. Seven per Cent. Loan 96. Five per Cent ditto 73 1-half. Royal Assurance 90. London Assurance 11 1-4th. African 10. India Bonds 4 1. Premium. Bank Circulation 4 1. 5 s. Prem. Salt Tallow 1-4th to 1-half Prem. English Copper 3 1. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101 3-4ths. Three per Cent. ditto 95. Million Bank 115. Equivalent 111.

This Day is Published, (Price Four-Pence)

THE OCCASIONAL PAPER, Number III.

On Disputes and Controversies in Religion.

What have the greatest Part of the Comments and Disputes upon the Laws of God served for, but to make the Meaning more doubtful, and to perplex the Sense? What hath been the Effect of those multiplied, curious Distinctions, and acute Niceties, but Obscurity and Uncertainty, leaving the Words more unintelligible, and the Reader more at a Loss?

Locke on Hum. Understand. B. III. C. 10. Sect. 12. Printed for John Osborne, at the Golden Ball in Paternoster Row.

Where may be had, the Two Preceding Numbers. Price 4d. each. And also the following,

I. A Copy of the Royal Charter establishing an Hospital for the Maintenance and Education of Exposed and Deserted Young Children. Price 4d.

II. A Letter to the Rev. Mr. Lamb: Occasion'd by his Remarks on a Book intitled, A Plain Account, &c. of the Sacrament. Price 6d.

III. Popery disarm'd of those Weapons of Force, and those Instruments of Fraud in which it chiefly trusts. In a Sermon preach'd at the Cathedral Church of Worcester, November 5, 1759. by Richard Meadows, A. M. Canon of Worcester.

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AN Historical and Critical Account of the Theatres in Europe, viz. the Italian, Spanish, French, English, Dutch, Flemish, and German. In which is contained a Review of the Manner, Persons and Character of the Actors; intermix'd with many curious Dissertations upon the Drama. Together with two celebrated Essays, viz. An Essay on *Admiration*, or the *Art of speaking in publick*; and a Comparison of the Ancient and Modern Drama.

By the Famous **LEWIS RICCIARDI** of the Italian Theatre at Paris.

The Whole Illustrated with Notes by the Author and Translator.

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This Day is Published,

A Dissertation on the CHRONOLOGY of the SEPTUAGINT: With an Appendix. Shewing that the Chaldean and Egyptian Antiquities, hitherto esteem'd fabulous, are perfectly consistent with the Computations of that most ancient Version of the Holy Scriptures. By the Author of the Vindication of the History of the Septuagint, and the Critical Examination of St. Matthew and St. Luke's Gospels. *Magna est Veritas & praevaleret.*

Printed for T. Woodward, at the Half-Moon between the Temple-gates, Fleet-street.

Where may be had,

1. Sermons and Discourses on several Subjects and Occasions. By Francis Atterbury, D.D. late Lord Bishop of Rochester. In four Volumes. Price 16 s.

2. Dr. Rogers's Discourse on the Visible and Invisible Church of Christ. With the Review.

3. Mr. Ecton's State of the Proceedings of the Corporation of the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne

4. Archbishop Tillotson's Sermon on the Exact Righteousness which is required between Man and Man. Hitherto omitted in his Lordship's Works.

5. The Bishop of Derry's Sermon, preach'd at St. George's Church, to recommend the Charity for establishing the new Colony at Georgia.

6. Mr. Warner's Sermon preach'd at the Annual Visitation of the Lord Bishop of Winchester, at Andover in Hampshire

7. Plato's Dialogue of the Immortality of the Soul.

To the AUTHORS and PROPRIETORS of MANUSCRIPTS, or other Copies design'd for the Press.

THE Bookellers in general having the

Unhappiness to lie under the Imputation of making Properties of learned and ingenious Men, and enriching themselves by the Fruits of their Study and Labour, whilst they allow them but scanty Premiums, and make use of all Artifices to deceive and impose upon them, to the great Discouragement of Learning, and Detriment to the Publick, who are thereby depriv'd of many valuable Pieces; in order to remove these or any other Prejudices, several Bookellers have form'd themselves into a Society, and offer the following Proposal to all whom it may concern.

1. That they will give ready Money to any Author or Proprietor of a Work which shall be approved of by two Persons of Judgment, to be nominated one by the Author, the other by the Society, who shall also fix the Price to be given, on the Author's conveying to the said Society his Right and Interest in such Copy.

2. That if the Author chuses not to part with his whole Interest in the Copy, and had rather wait the Event of its Sale, he shall receive the full Moiety of the Profits arising from the Sale of the first and all future Editions of it, freed of all Risque, (the Expences of Paper, Print, and other incident Charges, being first deducted) the other Moiety to vest in the Society for the Hazard they will run, the Money they must expend, and for their Skill and Care of Management, &c.

3. That the Paper shall be bought at the best Hand, the Work printed on the neatest Types, at the Rate Bookellers pay for both, and proper Vouchers produced to justify such Payments; and none but Persons of Credit, either Stationers or Printers, to be dealt with; and the Rates of Publication to be the same as Publishers usually reckon to Bookellers.

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And to the Publick in general this Design will be no less advantageous, as it will be a Means, at an easy and reasonable Rate, to bring to light many curious Pieces in every Branch of Science.

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The MOTION

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IN FIVE PARTS.

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A Treatise of the Diseases of the Brain, and Nerves, more especially of the Palsy, Lethargy, Epilepsy, Convulsions, Coma, Vertigo, Megrim, inveterate Head-ach, &c. with the most thorough Cure, and how these and many other rare Nervous Distempers may be assuredly cured, as certainly cur'd, and consequently many Lives have been preserv'd, in English, prefaced, with a new Reserve.

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BY a noble Chymical Preparation the most excellent Medicine for this Purpose yet known, far exceeding all things ever yet published. Its Use; its Virtues are beyond Expression, and truly known but by Experience: Words are its just Praise.

It is a certain, and, as it were, an instant Cure of Thickness of Hearing, Noise or Pain in the Ears, Cause soever, or of ever so long standing, having Numbers of Persons of both Sexes, and all Ages, cured in a manner totally deaf, after all other Means, and external and internal, by Advice, and also by what have failed, with the greatest Ease and Safety, to the utmost Satisfaction and Wonder; for,

In a peculiar Manner it strengthens, softens, and opens the Drum of the Ear, which by being dried, or often the first, and chief Cause of every Complaint of Hearing, or of Noise, or Pain in the Ears, &c. To which, this noble Medicine is a true Specific, that perfectly to cure all possibly curable Cases, and Means and Medicine have utterly failed; which can be said of any other Thing in the whole World itself: Any Cold in the Head, or any Hurt to the Matter in the Ears, it instantly cures.

It is sold for 3 s. 6d. each Bottle, by the Author's Appointment, at Mr. Richards's Tinshop, the Black Horse and Star, in Fleet-street, near St. Dunstons Church, and no where else in England.

Letter from a Prussian Officer in Silesia, to his Friends, dated the 10th of March, shews the late Conquest of Glogaw, was one of the most desperate and perhaps the most desperate Enterprizes ever performed since the late General War.

Came Yesterday to Schweidnitz, after a Transaction of which I cannot help giving you an Account.

Being arriv'd at Ohlau, on the 6th at 10 o'Clock at Night, the King commanded me to set out with certain Orders to Prince Leopold, who commanded the Blockade of the Town, whereby he was commanded to attack Glogaw Sword in Hand, in pursuance of a Plan which his Majesty had beforehand conceived that Prince. The next Day, viz. the 8th, the Morning, his Highness sent for the Commanders of the Battalions, and declar'd to them that they must be taken the very next Night. The Orders to be made for that Purpose were given in Writing, and then the Captains that were to lead the first Detachments, were shew'd what Places they were to enter at. The Arms were clean'd and the Troops were every other Disposition made with Noise possible. At 8 o'Clock the Troops beat themselves under Arms, and at 9 they descended into the Villages to the Posts that were assign'd to them, at which they arrived with the greatest Order and Silence imaginable. At three Quarters past 11 they all advanc'd to the Foot of the Glacis, where we arriv'd as the Town Clocks struck 12. That Moment the Troops advanc'd full Speed to the first Parapet without Hesitation leap'd over them, to themselves into the Cover'd Way. Immediately all Detachments ran to the Right and Left, to every Enemy they could find. Then it was our turn to be expos'd to a Fire from the Rampart, the same Time gave the Alarm to the Town; did not hinder our Troops from pushing on, till they descended into the Ditch, and advanc'd to the Foot of the Rampart, which was 34 Feet high, with a Slope of 10 Foot, and by consequence very troublesome to climb, especially after a day of two Days, which made it very slippery. Notwithstanding this we undertook the Assault, and the Margrave Charles, with his Regiment, were the first that got to the Top of the Rampart, and I had the Honour to follow them; but not alone there long, for the second Battalion of Leopold's Regiment, as well as four Companies of Grenadiers, quickly came up and join'd us; one Company immediately seiz'd a Bastion on the right, while another did the same on the Left. With the same Advanc'd on the Left to the Castle, of which a Necessity to break down the Gate, and a Parapet were set about it; but as soon as we made some Holes in it, there came a Shower of Fire, which kill'd four Men. We were oblig'd to this Salute to the Generals Wallis and who posted thither with the Grenadiers, but did not stay long; for Prince Leopold causing the Troops to return thro' the same Chasms, by which the Grenadiers receiv'd two Wounds in the Rim of the Rampart, the Grenadiers fled with all Speed, and the Margrave was oblig'd to follow them. Then the Troops laid open, and we enter'd with Beat of Drum to the Castle, and from thence into the Town. So what pass'd at our first Attack: The two Battalions were executed with the same Vigour and Disposition, much about the same Time in the Streets of the Town, as they met with more or less Resistance. All that was made upon the Rampart was done by our Men with Bayonets fix'd at the End of their Rifles. But to tell you the Truth, the Conquest was so great among the Enemy that several Companies of Grenadiers of Glafenap's Regiment, which had been sent to the Rampart, having been sent to the Neck of a Bastion, where the Enemy's Captains was posted with 52 Men.

Being a little surpriz'd at first, as you may naturally imagine, they thought of retreating; but on a sudden they resolv'd to act the Part of Desperadoes, and to go and attack them; and accordingly they push'd on with their Bayonets, and call'd out to the Enemy to lay down their Arms, which struck them with such a Panic, that, being moreover deceiv'd perhaps by the Darkness of the Night, they obey'd; whereupon three of the Grenadiers stood Centry over them, while the fourth went to seek a Re-inforcement, which he soon found.

In fine, while the Grenadiers were clearing the Ramparts, the Battalions enter'd the Town by the Avenues which the former had open'd, and seiz'd the Governor's Main-guard with the Colours and all they found there, and this put an End to the whole Affair, which lasted just an Hour after Midnight.

Olmütz, March 8. N. S. Three State Prisoners were brought hither to-day, who were apprehended at Neufs, viz. the Baron de Reifwitz, the Count d'Arco Brother to a Counsellor of the Regency of Silesia, and a third Person, who are committed to the Prisons of the Town-house, and there to lye till the Arrival of the Count de Neuperg. The first of those Prisoners who was enter'd into the King of Prussia's Service was taken by our Hussars at his own Estate, with several Prussian Officers for whom he had made a great Entertainment. Three or more Prussian Deferters arrive here daily, who say there are Thousands in the Prussian Army that only wait for a fair Opportunity to follow them. The Prussian Troops have abandon'd Graisch, and are retiring also from the Principality of Teschen. The King of Prussia has demanded near four Millions of Florins from the States of Silesia.

HOME PORTS.

Greenock, March 7. Arrived the Blessing of Southampton, John Leslie, from London with Grain for Glasgow.

Leith, March 9. Arrived the Sparrow, Robert Scot, with Beans, and the Agatha and Jean, Tho. Christy, both from London.

St. Michael's Mount in Mountsbay, March 14. Since my last came in here the Industry, Drake, from Swanzy for Plymouth; the Child's-play, Hamblyn, from Milford for ditto; the Neighbourhood, Cook, from Swanzy for Falmouth; the Catherine, Dunbar, from New London for London, 'has had a very bad Passage, having lost her Boat, and several of her Hands 'wash'd overboard'; the Matilda, Noel, from Cork for Amsterdam, that hath been detain'd here on account of the Embargo, is now preparing to sail. Wind at E. and blows hard.

Falmouth, March 14. Wind E. Since my last failed his Majesty's Snow Deptford's Prize on a Cruise. Arrived the Patre Pahejot, Claes Luckens, from St. Ubes for Lubeck.

Poole, March 16. Wind E. Came in the Williams, Thompson, from London.

Covey, March 16. Wind E. N. E. Yesterday came in the Jonge Elizabeth, Dekker, and the Maria Kanelia, Mygom, both from Nants for Rotterdam with Sugar, and the Northbrook Tender, Pearce, from Portsmouth, which last failed the same Day to the Westward.

Southampton, March 17. Wind N. E. and blows hard. Since my last failed hence the Cranbury of this Place, Peter Guillaume, for Oporto.

Dover, March 17. Wind E. Sailed the Albany, Clark, for New York.

Deal, March 17. Wind N. N. E. Remain in the Downs, the William and Mary, Sutherland, for Amsterdam; the Ann, Connell, for Hamburg; and the Industry Tender.

Gravesend, March 17. Pass'd by the Ufrou Hendrina, Klinkert, from Amsterdam; the Three Brothers, Jacobs, and the Queen of Sheba, Haranbacker, both from Embden.

Arrived

At Kinfale, the Vine, Clements, from Cape Fear. At Cork, the Free Carpenter, Matthewson, from Antigua.

L O N D O N, March 19.

They write from Brussels, that John Baptist Rousseau, the famous Poet who dy'd there lately, was 72 Years of Age. He was a Frenchman, but by Misfortunes was oblig'd to pass the last 30 Years of his Life in other Countries.

Last Week Charles Hopson, Esq; Recorder of Read-

ing, was marry'd to the only Daughter of Richard Hopson, Esq; of Bracknell in Berkshire, a Lady of great Beauty and a Fortune of 30,000 l.

On Thursday Morning last, an unhappy Accident happen'd at Cluer near Windsor, which was as follows: One Will. Ditton aged 13, and his Brother about 11, being walking together, the youngest found a Knife, which the eldest said he would have, but he refusing to give it him, William gave him a Blow on the Ear and went away; upon which the youngest, being exasperated, threw the Knife at him, which stuck in his Back, just under the Shoulder Blade, by which Wound he died in a few Hours after, to the inexpressible Grief of their Parents.

Yesterday came on the Election of a Clerk of St. Thomas's Hospital, in the room of Mr. Master deceased. The Contest lay between Mr. Morgan Morse and Mr. Plumtree; the former was chosen by a considerable Majority. At the Court held upon this Occasion there were present the Dukes of Richmond, Devonshire and Newcastle, as also the Hon. Henry Pelham, Esq; who each gave 50 l. to the Treasurer for the Use of the Hospital (more than the Sums they gave when admitted Governors.) There were likewise Presents from many others of the Governors, in the whole to the amount of 1097 l. 10 s.

Yesterday also came on the Election of a Clerk of the Weaver's Company in the room of Mr. Smart deceased, when the Candidates being reduced to two, viz. Mr. Edward Grose and Mr. Ebenezer Briggs, the latter was chosen by a Majority of one Vote.

Yesterday Morning dy'd at his House in Austin Fryars, Sir John Lequesne, Kt. Alderman of Broad-street Ward, and Charles Eggleton, Esq; who was lately nominated for Sheriff of this City and County of Middlesex and is one of the Commissioners of Lieutenancy for this City, is a Candidate to succeed him.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor was thought Yesterday to be much better.

We hear from Cambridge, that the following Clergymen were elected into the vacant Fellowships of St. John's College, viz. Mr. Bugg, Mr. Groves, Mr. Balguy, and Mr. Bentham.

By a Letter from Lynn in Norfolk we are inform'd, that Mrs. Creycroft, a very noted Midwife, dy'd there last Week. By her Books it appears that she was present as Midwife at the Birth of 9789 Children. She was about 67 Years old, and a Practitioner upwards of 40 Years.

The Rev. George King, M. A. is presented to the Rectory of Southacre in the County of Norfolk; and Yesterday he was instituted into the said Living by the Right Rev. Dr. Gooch, Lord Bishop of Norwich.

Yesterday the Twenty Malefactors mention'd in our former were executed at Tyburn. A Party of the Horse and Foot-guards attending the Execution, there was no Disturbance, as was feared there would.

Yesterday Daniel Mills, a Gambler, was committed to Newgate by Col. De Veil, for cheating and defrauding Martin Lewis, a young Lad, of his Watch and Twelve Shillings and Six-pence, with Dice at a Barrow.

As was Samuel Union to New Prison, for being concern'd with other Persons not yet taken, in carrying Letters to several of his Majesty's Subjects, pretending to be Letter-Carriers from the General Post-Office, and counterfeiting on their fictitious Letters the Mark of the Post-Office, and thereby extorting Money, to the great Prejudice of his Majesty's Revenue.

The same Day Col. De Veil committed to the Gatehouse Richard Lesborough, for stealing out of the Farmhouse of Mr. Joseph Wiltshire at Knavestock, in Essex, several tanned Calves Skins found upon him.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	01 02	01 24

Bank Stock 141 1-half. India 155. South Sea 101. Old Annuity 111 1-4th to 3-8ths. New ditto 109 3-8ths to 1-half. Three per Cent. 99 1-4th. Seven per Cent. Loan 96. Five per Cent. ditto 73 1-half. Royal Assurance 90. London Assurance 11 1-4th. African 10. India Bonds 41. Premium. Bank Circulation 41. 5 s. Prem. Salt Talties 1-4th to 1-half Prem. English Copper 31. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101 3-4ths. Three per Cent. ditto 95. Million Bank 115. Equivalents 111.

This Day is published,
(Price Four-pence)

MR. WARD's Practice of Physick, as it relates to the Publick, impartially considered. In a Letter to **THOMAS CAREW**, Esq; Member of Parliament. *Quod si, quam autem est ad conandum, tam esset obscurus in agendo, fortasse aliqua in re nos aliquando fessisset: verum hoc percommode credit, quod cum incredibili ejus audacia singularis subtilitas conjuncta est.* Cic. in Ver. Printed for J. Roberts in Warwick-lane.

On Tuesday April 14. will be Published,
The FIRST and SECOND Volumes of
THE ORATIONS of Cicero, translated into English. Beautifully printed in Octavo, with Historical and Critical Notes necessary to illustrate the Work. N. B. The Whole of the Orations will be printed off with all Expedition. Printed for T. Waller in the Temple.

This Day is published,
A Curfory View of the CREATION:
In a Hymn to the All-gracious, Wise, and Powerful CREATOR.
By **THOMAS COOKE, A. M.**
Vicar of Bayton, and Master of the Free-School at Kidderminster, Worcestershire.
Printed for the Author; and sold by R. Manby at the Prince's Arms on Ludgate-hill opposite the Old Bailey.
Where may be had,
An Essay concerning Rational Notions: To which is added, The Proof of a GOD. By the late Charles Mayne, Esq;

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FOUR Volumes of SERMONS and TRACTS, written by the late Rev. Mr. **HENRY GROVE** of Taunton: With a Large Preface, giving some Account of the Life and Writings of the Author, and his Effigies curiously engraven by Mr. Vertue.
To the Whole are added Large and Compleat Indexes of all the Texts of Scripture occasionally explain'd, and a copious one of the Principal Matters contained in the Four Volumes.
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This Day is Publish'd,
(Price One Shilling)
A Second Letter to a Member of Parliament, concerning the present State of Affairs.
Wherein all that has been written against the former is fully refuted, and the Politics therein laid down with respect to the Rights of Instructing Members, &c. are further explain'd and supported from Reason, Law, and History.
Incertis est necesse quod sibi liceat.
Printed for T. Cooper at the Globe in Paternoster-Row.
Where may be had, (Price 1s.) The Third Edition of
A Letter to a Member of Parliament concerning the present State of Affairs at Home and Abroad.

Just Published,
The following BOOKS, Printed for T. WOODWARD,
between the Temple-Gates.
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in the Court of King's-Bench: Or, An Introduction to the Knowledge of the Practice of that Court, as it now stands under the Regulation of several late Acts of Parliament, Rules and Determinations of the said Court. With Variety of Useful and Curious Precedents in English, settled or drawn by Council; and a Complete Index to the Whole. By a Gentleman of the Inner Temple.
II. LAWS relating to the POOR: from the 4th of Queen Elizabeth, to the 3d of King George II. With Cases adjudg'd in the Court of King's-Bench upon the several Clauses of them. In a Method entirely new. By **ROBERT FOLEY**, Esq; Barrister at Law.
III. INSTRUCTIONS for CLERKS and PRACTISERS in the Courts of King's-Bench and Common-Pleas: Shewing the Nature, Forms and Use of the most usual Writs and Processes of those Courts, and the whole Course of Proceedings therein, from the first Commencement of the Action, to the final Judgment and Execution thereupon. Wherein are also inserted, Rules for the Delivery of Declarations, the making up of Records, the Forms of Jurats, Poſtea, &c. the Manner of entering and docketing Judgments, of removing Causes from Inferior Courts; with other Special Matters. Composed in Pursuance of the late Act of Parliament, that all Proceedings in Courts of Justice shall be in English.

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(Price Six-pence.)

VINDICIAE PUBLICAE: An Ode
to the Real Patriot.
Nil conscire sibi nulla pallescere culpa. Hor.
Gratia voce denique omnibus modis pro alieno scelere & flagitio sua quasi pro gloria nitentur. Sal. Bell. Jug.
Printed for T. Cooper at the Globe in Paternoster Row.

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Printed for C. Rivington, in St. Paul's Church-yard; and J. Osborn, in Paternoster Row.

From my Lodgings in Newgate, March 9, 1740.
SINCE my Misfortune of being confin'd in this Place, by Order of the Right Hon. the House of Lords, for printing the *Debates of the House of Lords and Commons, in Nine Volumes Octavo*, the Publisher of an Edition of a Part only of the Commons Debates, in 3 vols. 8vo, finding no Demand for them, and having nothing to offer in their recommendation, has thought fit to vent his Spirit against me and my Edition, to support which the most glaring Falshoods, as well as the most malicious Insinuations have not been wanting, without any other Provocation than the Preference given by the Publick to my Edition; but as it will ill become a Person in my unhappy Situation to trouble the World with a Paper-Controversy upon this Head, with one who has bid Adieu both to Truth and Decency, I rather chuse to refer the Curious to the Two Editions, for a Confutation of the many notorious Falshoods asserted at the End of the long Advertisement of the said 3 vols and beg Leave to conclude with desiring, in his own Words, that Gentlemen would

Be careful to observe,
That the Nine Volumes contain both the LORDS and COMMONS Debates from the Year 1668, also the Lords Protests, and the Debates in the Parliament of Scotland upon the Union. And,
That the 3 vols. contain the Commons Debates, (and those only) from the Year 1714.

JOHN TORBUCK.

THERE being a Sort of Advertisement
Controversy at present subsisting between two Persons, who have just set forth the *Proceedings in Parliament* in Opposition to each other; we have thought proper to sum up the Merits of the Case as follows.

The Edition in 9 Volumes was first published in Ireland, and, from the Time that the *Political States and Historical Registers*, appeared, contains little more than what is to be found in them. Till which Period it consists chiefly of Patch-work and Indigested Fragments; as for Example: In the whole Ten first Sessions of the Second Parliament of King Charles II. commonly call'd, *The Long*, or *Pensioner Parliament*, we have only two Speeches, and a Conference between the two Houses. In the Eleventh those of the King and his Chancellor, certain Addresses, and a Speech of Lord Bristol. In the Twelfth, nothing. In the Thirteenth, an Examination of the Duke of Bucks before the House of Commons, and the Resolutions of the last relating to a Standing Army. In the Fourteenth, the King and Lord Keeper's Speeches; certain Protests; and a Contest between the Two Houses, in a Case of Privilege. In the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth, certain Passages rather more ample. And in the Third Parliament of the same Reign, not one Word of the Proceedings of the House of Commons, with Respect to an Enquiry made by their Order into the Corruption laid to the Charge of several Members of the Long Parliament. To all which may be added, that this Edition reaches no lower than the Year 1731, and that the Price is no less than 45s. Whence it may be gathered that, according to the loose Manner in which they are printed, Seven Volumes more will be necessary to complete the Work to the End of the present Parliament.

On the other hand, the Edition in Three Volumes, Price 18s. begins with the First Parliament of the late King, and is continued with historical Connections down to the Year 1734. In which Space are contained all the material Points that affect the present Times, and in particular a great Variety of important Speeches not to be found in the other. To which are added in the Margin, the Names of the Speakers, and at the Foot of the Page, an Account of the Preferences bestowed on each particular Member, together with large and useful Indexes; as well as an Appendix, containing many remarkable Particulars, necessary for the clearing up several Passages in the Debates. We are further assur'd that the Transactions of the Legislature from the Restoration to the Death of the late Queen, reduced into Two Volumes only are in the Press, which with a Supplement of about Two Volumes more, would bid fair to form the completest System of national Affairs, ever yet made publick.

This Day is Publish'd, (Pr. 1s.)

A Letter from a Gentleman at
to his Friend now in London, concerning the
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